

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Waverly Inventory Number: F-2-008
Address: 608 Jefferson Pike City: Knoxville Zip Code: 21758
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Harpers Ferry-Va.-Md.-W.Va.
Owner: Joseph & Michele Gorvoy Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 86 Tax Map Number: 91 Tax Account ID Number: 290624
Project: Brunswick Crossing Development-200666892\N66902 Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☒ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT inventory form prepared by Cheryl Widdell, 1980

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Ms. Widdell wrote that "Waverly is a two and one-half story frame Carpenter Gothic residence covered with asbestos siding ... The principal façade is five bays wide. The main entrance is a replaced half paneled, half paned door with original five light transom with three side lights and is located in the third bay. A frame porch with hipped roof supported by six round columns extends across the front of the building... A three story turret with tin ball finial dominates the southwest (ed. actually southeast) corner of the building. The entire structure was built on a low random whitewashed stone foundation and banked against a hill. It is covered by a replaced asphalt roof with a plain boxed cornice with return. Three corbelled chimneys extend from the roof...(However), the materials and architecture of the present building appear to date to between 1900 and 1915. There is no indication from the foundation to the roof that this is a building which dated much earlier than 1900." There is also a garage structure, which appears more recent. There is a large cross gable above the entrance bay.

While Ms. Widdell's description of the house is accurate, it appears that her conclusions about the date are not. She ignores the transom lites on the first floor and more importantly the substantial height of the first floor rooms. These characteristics, along with the double windows and cross gable suggest a mid- to late 19th century date, which would be consist with the chain of title, mid-19th century maps which show a house at this location, and the documentation the present owners have which they

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

Jonathan Bages
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/10/07

Date

Bkenty
Reviewer, NR Program

7/5/07

Date

200701971

F-2-8

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

say establish a 1861 date for the construction of the house. But clearly the sides have been redone in the early 20th century and it is likely that the corner tower was added in the late 19th century to make the house fit more current architectural tastes.

The house is in excellent condition and approached by short driveway circles in front of the house and then exits to Jefferson Pike. Berms to either side of the driveway curve provide a fair degree of privacy.

This property is eligible as an excellent example of late 19th century/early 20th century, ambitious rural, farm architecture, with the corner turret adding considerable interest and originality to what would otherwise be a large traditional farmhouse. In sum, the significance derives from the ambitiousness of this house, which starting with the original height of the rooms and the style of the first floor French doors, and the corner turret exceeds the boldness of any other house in this area.

Overall Historic Context for Brunswick Region (in which Waverly is located)

While European exploration, including surveying and purchasing of land, of western Maryland dates to the first decades of the 18th century, the area that is present-day Frederick County remained unsettled until about the 1730's, except for native tribes. The Proprietary Letter of 1732 encouraged settlement by farmers by offering large tracts with payment deferred for three years, and Frederick County in the period from 1730 to 1805 has been characterized by historians as undergoing "agrarian intensification." These early settlers were Pennsylvania Germans and these Protestants were subsequently joined by smaller numbers of English Catholics. According to the Frederick County Historic Plan (also the source of later quotes), "The amalgam of German and English influences is a characteristic of Western Maryland houses of the early and mid 18th century and some of its features, such as the hillside siting and a functional interior spatial disposition persisted through most of the 19th century."

In the late 18th century, Frederick County farmers had limited success with tobacco growing due to stony soil and the cost of transporting tobacco to coastal ports. So the farmers raised other crops.

Frederick County was formed from part of Prince George's County in 1748, three years after Frederick Town was platted. The town grew rapidly and was the second largest Maryland town in the late 18th century and in the same period Frederick was the state's second largest county.

The French and their native allies' victory over the British and colonial troops in the French-Indian War in the mid-1750's temporarily slowed growth in Frederick County, out of fear of Indian attacks, but growth due to new settlers resumed by the mid-1760's.

In 1776, Montgomery (on the east) and Washington (on the west) counties were carved out of Frederick County.

During the same period --- during the Revolutionary War --- industries such as iron forges and foundries and glass blowing were established in the county and spurred economic and population growth. By 1794 there were also 20 mills, one saw mill, one forge and one glass works in the county.

In 1790 Frederick County counted 26,937 whites, 213 free blacks, and 3,641 slaves. Sixty years later, the county had 33,314 whites, 2777 free blacks, and 3913 slaves. While the number of free blacks increased dramatically, as it did throughout all of Maryland, Frederick was one of the few counties that showed an increase in the number of slaves. From the late 18th century through the Civil War, Frederick County citizens were of divided loyalties.

In 1805 construction on the National Road through Frederick had been initiated and other turnpikes were undertaken to provide better roads from Frederick to Harper's Ferry and other outlying towns. Improvement in roads coupled with improved farm machinery, such as threshers and reapers, enabled large scale movement of farm products from Frederick County to the east, and manufactured goods were shipped west from the eastern towns/cities and ports to the farmers.

The most dramatic improvements to shipping farm goods and finished goods occurred with the construction of the C & O along the Potomac River and the B & O Railroad, roughly paralleling the National Road.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

The railroad and canal both arrived in Brunswick (originally Berlin) in 1834, but very quickly the railroad became the dominant mover of produce and the other products between the various Frederick county mills and towns and the more eastern towns and cities. Despite the canal's initial success and economic influence it rapidly lost out to the railroad. To quote "A Walking tour of Historic Brunswick": "C & O Canal Lock No. 30. Two interpretive markers tell the story of early industry based on water power, that drew people to this area. The mills- such as C.F. Werner's- formed the nucleus around which Berlin grew... Lock No. 30 is dry now. No longer do coal-laden canal boats 'lock down' as the gates opened to let water out and lower the boat on its journey east, or 'lock up' on the return trip." Again quoting the "Walking tour" booklet: "Brunswick prides itself as a railroad town. In many ways, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad built the Brunswick you see today. However, the B&O tracks didn't arrive in town until 1834, and the big expansion of the railyard here- which made the B&O the town's largest employer for years - didn't happen until 1890 and again in 1905-06."

In 1850 the Bond Map showed the well-developed railroad and canal along with major north-south roads leading from Brunswick and its northern neighbor of Knoxville. The road that terminated at Knoxville ran east to Frederick and was from at least from the late 18th century known as Jefferson Pike or later US 340 and now MD 180. Through the 19th century and into the late 20th century it was the popular route for people traveling from Frederick and other parts of Maryland to West Virginia, especially Harper's Ferry and Charles Town. A few miles north of Brunswick the road cut through the small town of Petersville as did the other east- west route from Brunswick, which is Rt 17 or Petersville Road. While the houses along Petersville Rd. are more recent, at best early 20th century, several farms and farmsteads along Jefferson Pike (closest to Knoxville), for example the Deaver Farmstead, are at least as old as mid-19th century. A disjointed road runs between Petersville Road and Jefferson Pike and this road is approximated by the present Burkittsville Rd.

During the Civil War, two major battles took place in Frederick County, and Frederick Town was occupied at various times by Confederate and Union armies, and it was a hospital center throughout the war. Marauding troops, supposedly mostly Confederate raided farms, stealing food and animals.

After the Civil War, economic growth restarted, spurred by the use of newly available steam powered farm equipment. But only the more affluent farmers could afford this equipment or the gas powered tractors that became more common in the 20th century.

Starting in the 1870's, "in the industrial/urban dominance period, the most important agricultural development was the change from grains, produce, and livestock to dairy products for other than domestic use... The major events in agricultural and industrial development from 1870 to the 1920's had visible effects on the physical structure of farmsteads, villages, and towns. The use of steam, and later, gasoline-powered agricultural equipment required shelters in the farmsteads to protect the machinery. These were usually small frame sheds, often with open side for ease of access. Equipment sheds were sometimes attached to existing sheds, bank barns, and other buildings." Other buildings that were built were pull-through wagon shed/corn crib and silos, which became common by the 1890's. Creameries for the sanitary handling of milk also started to appear in the late 19th century.

In the late 19th to early 20th century, the variety of revival domestic architectural styles popular throughout the country were built in Frederick County or existing buildings were renovated to reflect newest styles. Sears Mail Order houses were common because the extensive network of railroads made it possible to bring the pre-cut and numbered lumber to the most isolated farm. In addition to other styles popular in the late 19th and early 20th century, the four-square caught on in Frederick County. "In the early 20th century, the Four Square house, with a generally square or rectangular plan topped by a hipped or pyramidal roof, became increasingly popular across the nation. Easily built and convenient to extend or embellish with porches, dormers, porte cocheres, and wings, the Four Square single dwelling and duplex house became a familiar part of the County's architectural scene. Bungalows achieved a modest showing, principally in or near the towns, but occasionally occurring in rural locations as well. The Four Square, with its usually full-height second story, was marginally more popular than the bungalow in farmsteads for new or replacement dwellings, but neither type was built in large numbers in the rural landscape." Concrete block construction was introduced in the 20th century as was electricity.

Of course the Depression slowed severely the economy, which only revived with the Second World War. Aside from military camps in the county, there was little building during the war. After World War II and the Korean War, major highway projects

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

started throughout the country and effected roads in Frederick County. There was also a national shift from agriculture and fields were lost to highways and housing subdivisions. "Subdivisions began to appear at the edges of Frederick City, and both Brunswick and Frederick City began a series of annexations in the late 1960's." In 1970, Jefferson Pike was supplanted by a modern divided highway just north of it.

In sum, the history of Frederick County is that of a rural, agrarian county strongly affected by major transportation modes. At the local level the influence of transportation routes was even greater and the agrarian quality perhaps faded a little bit earlier. In Brunswick and surrounding areas, the strong rural, agrarian quality persisted into the late 1960's, but the impact of the B&O Railroad, with its roundhouse and other major structures at Brunswick, and to a lesser degree the C & O Canal and manufacturing in Brunswick had more influence than industry or commerce probably had in other rural parts of Frederick County. While the outlying areas of Brunswick did not develop commercially or even residentially the way Brunswick did, there was the spread of railroad worker housing north from Brunswick and by the early 20th century housing communities were planned for middle or perhaps even upper class people who worked or owned companies in Brunswick. After World War II the agrarian nature of the Brunswick region was seriously altered first by the construction of largely brick one story residences for people who commuted not only to Brunswick but to much more distant work sites. This erosion of the farm setting was further seriously undermined by the construction in 1970 of the new divided highway which cut through what had previously been farm land. Also, Jefferson Pike, as a major connector between Frederick and Harper's Ferry and Charles Town (especially its race track), starting in the 19th century, developed as a mix of farmsteads with some fine 19th century homesteads and transportation related buildings such as the two motor courts and night club at the northern end of Jefferson Pike in the Brunswick Region.

Prepared by: William Lebovich

Date Prepared: February 2007

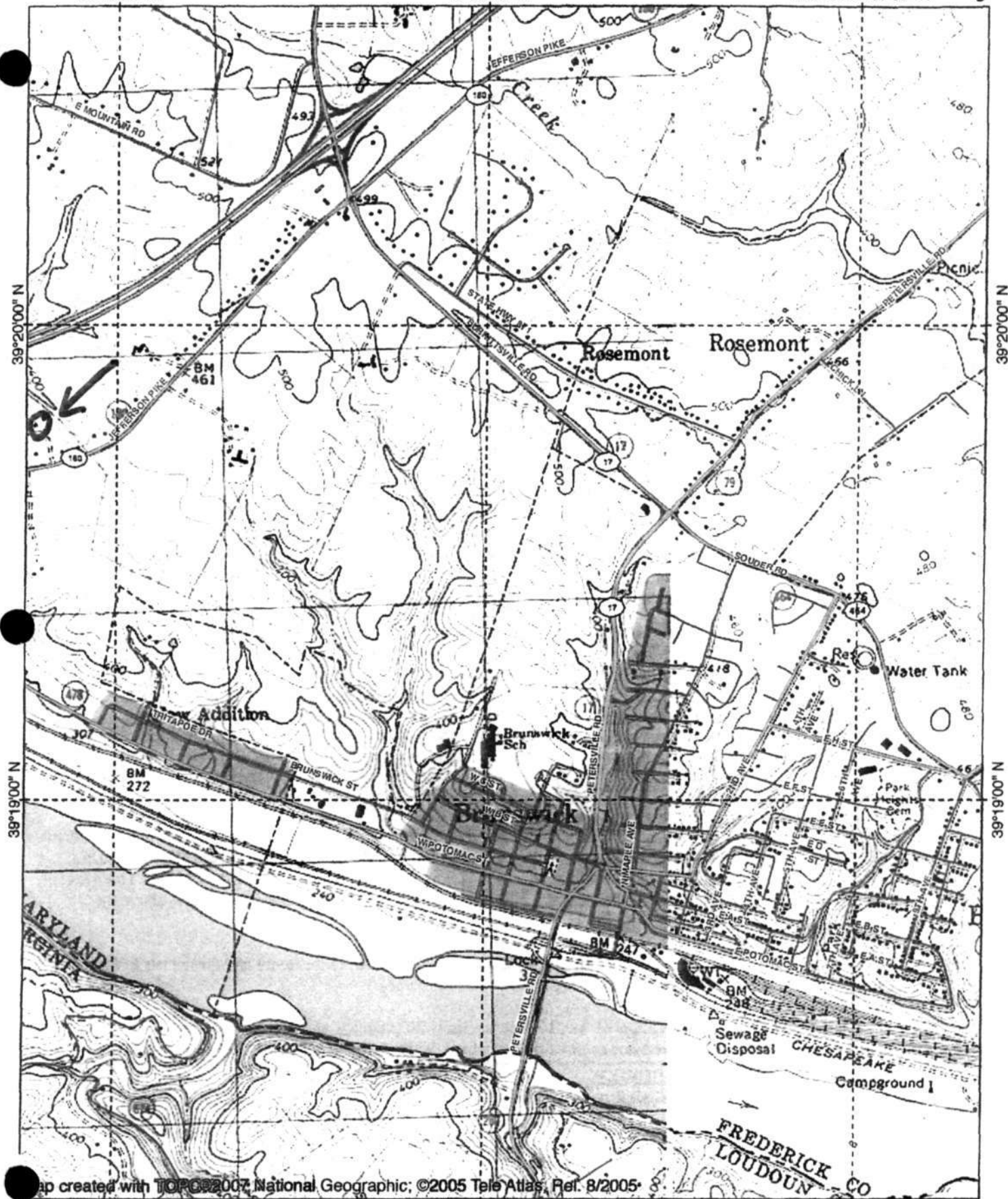
F-2-008
Waverly

TOPO! map printed on 02/20/07 from ".tpo"

77°39'00" W

77°38'00" W

WGS84 77°37'00" W



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 miles
0.0 0.5 1.0 km

USGS Harpers
Ferry-Va.-
Md.-W.Va.

MN TN
10.5°
02/20/07



F-2-008
608 Jefferson
Pike
Knoxville
Frederick Co
MD

Bill Lebarich
Dec 2006



F-2-008

608 Jefferson Pk
Knoxville
Frederick Co.
MD.

Bill Lebach
Dec 2006

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-8

1. Name of Property (Indicate preferred name)

historic Waverly (preferred)

other

2. Location

street and number 608 Jefferson Pike not for publication

city, town Knoxville ☒ vicinity

county Frederick

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Joseph M. & Michele Anne Gorvoy

street and number 608 Jefferson Pike

telephone

city, town Knoxville

state MD

zip code 21758

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 2867 folio 1270

city, town Frederick tax map 91 tax parcel 86 tax ID number 12-290624

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☒ Other: Frederick County Division of Planning Historic Sites files

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

F-2-8

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Waverly

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

608

North side Route 180 Jefferson Pike

CITY, TOWN

Knoxville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

E.D. 6

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED

☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ COMMERCIAL

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ MILITARY

☐ MUSEUM

☐ PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. Daniel Hedges

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

608 Jefferson Pike

CITY, TOWN

Knoxville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 344

Folio #: 505

STREET & NUMBER

North Court St.

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Waverly is a two and one-half story frame Carpenter Gothic residence covered with asbestos siding which faces east from the west side of Route 180 in the vicinity of Petersville.

The principal facade is five bays wide. The main entrance is a replaced half paneled, half paned door with original five light transom with three side lights and is located in the third bay.

Occupying the remaining bays on the first level are unusual twin ten pane French doors with pedimented hoods and four over lights flanked by full length louvered shutters.

A frame porch with hipped tin roof supported by six round columns extends across the front of the building.

Two/two windows with pedimented hoods flanked by louvered shutters occupy each bay on the second level except the third bay which is occupied by narrow twin one/one windows. An identical window is situated in the center gable.

A three story turret with tin ball finial dominates the southwest corner of the building. The house extends two bays deep on the west side main block and five bays deep on the east side accommodating a frame two story rear addition.

The east side of the building has not been changed except for the removal of a frame greenhouse which once extended from the main block of the building. The entrance to the greenhouse, twin French doors with five light transom, remains on the east side of the building. The window in the third bay has been shortened.

Four openings are located in the foundation of the building with a three light window and two 6/6 double hung windows occupying the windows. Twin windows are located in the center of the east gable. No windows are located on the north side of the building.

A two story open porch extends along the west side of the rear addition. The bottom portion has been enclosed.

The entire structure was built on a low random whitewashed stone foundation and banked against a hill. It is covered by a replaced asphalt roof with a plain boxed cornice with return. Three corbeled chimneys extend from the roof.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A building owned in 1858 by the Philpot heirs as indicated by the Bond Map and by Mrs. M Crampton in 1873 on the Titus Atlas is situated in the vicinity of the existing residence named Waverly.

However, the materials and architecture of the present building appear to date to between 1900 and 1915. There is no indication from the foundation to the roof that this is a building which dated much earlier than 1900.

According to a title search of the property the land was originally part of Merryland sold to Henry Roth (Rhodes) by Samuel Prather in 1782.¹ The property was owned by the Rhodes family until 1864 when it was sold to Martha Crampton as a four and one-fourth acre lot for \$840.00.² The Crampton family subsequently owned the house until 1899. A public sale was held in September of 1900.³ Anna Maria Elgin purchased the property selling it to Thomas J. Claggett in 1905.⁴

Claggett is mentioned in Williams' History of Frederick County as the "owner of Waverly, a beautiful residence situated near Knoxville, Frederick County, Maryland . . . Thomas John Claggett, the fourth to bear the name, is a direct descendant of Thomas John Claggett, the well known Bishop of the Episcopal Church."⁵ After his death and the death of Mrs. Claggett in 1916, the house was willed to their daughter, Maud Lutz, wife of Francis Lutz.

According to the present owners, Lutz was employed at Woodward and Lothrop and was responsible for several of the decorative elements of the house including the art deco chandelier still existing in the living room.

In 1923 John and Elizabeth Hedges purchased the home.⁶ Local history indicates that the house was used as a speakeasy during the prohibition. Today the property is still owned by the Hedges family.

¹Frederick County Land Records, Liber WR 3; Folio 327

²Ibid., Liber JWLC 1; Folio 692.

³Frederick County Equity Records #7209

⁴Frederick County Land Records, Liber 271; Folio 285.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Williams, T.J.C., History of Frederick County Maryland, Baltimore, Md.:
Regional Publishing Co., 1967, Reprint of 1910.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn E. Widell, Coordinator

clh

ORGANIZATION

Office of Historic Preservation (Frederick County)

DATE

6/18/80

STREET & NUMBER

12 E. Church St., Winchester Hall

TELEPHONE

694-1063

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

SIGNIFICANCE

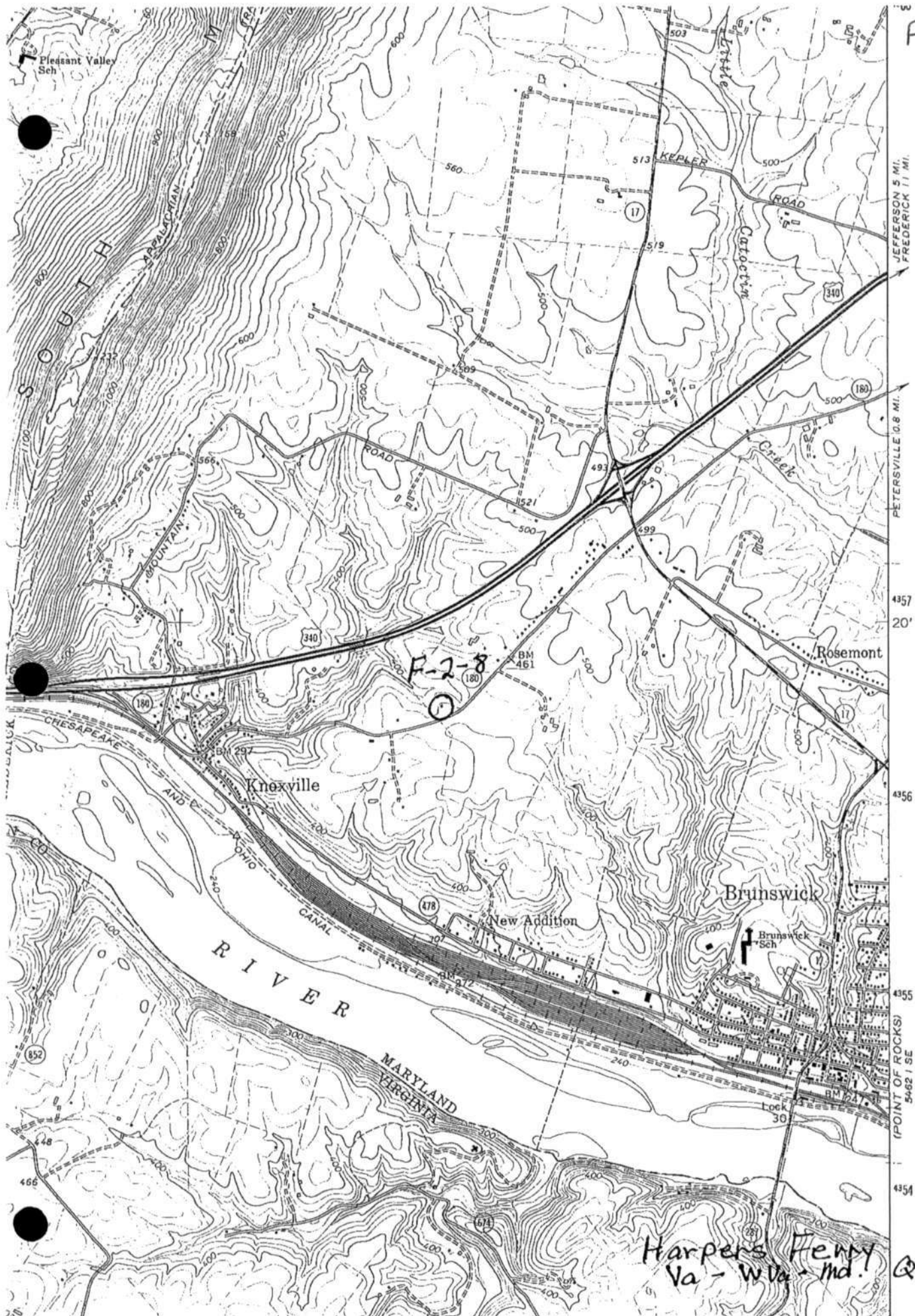
Waverly

Footnotes (continued)

⁵T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County Maryland, Baltimore; Md.: Regional Publishing Co., 1967, Reprint of 1910.

⁶Frederick County Land Records, Liber 344; Folio 505.

F-2-8



JEFFERSON 5 MI.
FREDERICK 11 MI.

PETERSVILLE 0.8 MI.

4357
20'

4356

4355

(POINT OF ROCKS)
5462 1 SE

4354

Harpers Ferry
Va - W Va - Md. Quad



F-2-8 Waverly
W/S Jefferson Pike
Vic of Petersville
Southwest Elevation
Crew 2/8

F-2-8 WAVERLY
N/S JEFFERSON PIKE
VIC. OF PETERSVILLE
NORTHEAST ELEVATION
Crew 2/80